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which is the equation of a null ellipse centered at P $(\mu/2, \mu/2)$. Indeed this can be seen from equation (1), which may be written

$$y - x + \rho(2x - \mu) = 0,$$

where

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + \lambda - 1},$$

and is evidently satisfied for

$$x = y = \frac{\mu}{2}.$$

Therefore, $f(x, y, \lambda) = 0$ represents a pencil of lines through P. We can determine completely any one of these lines, $f(x, y, \lambda_0) = 0$, by its intercept

$$x = \frac{\mu\lambda_0}{1 + \lambda_0 - \lambda_0^2}.$$

Hence, we draw the right angle $(y - \lambda_0 x)(\lambda_0 y + x) = 0$, and plot

$$P_0 \left(\frac{\mu\lambda_0}{1 + \lambda_0 - \lambda_0^2}, 0\right),$$

and through P and P_0 we draw the line $f(x, y, \lambda_0) = 0$. The intersections of this line with $(y - \lambda_0 x)(\lambda_0 y + x) = 0$ are two points on the curve. So are the intersections of every line $f(x, y, \lambda_k) = 0$ through P_k $[\mu\lambda_k/(1 + \lambda_k - \lambda_k^2), 0]$ and P with $(y - \lambda_k x)(\lambda_k y + x) = 0$. P itself evidently is a point on the curve. Since the equation of the cubic is symmetrical in x and y the curve has the bisector $y - x = 0$ of the coördinate axes for its axis of symmetry; and we may confine ourselves to values of λ between 0 and 1.

A CORRECTION.

A correspondent has kindly pointed out that my recent Simple Proof of Hart's Theorem which appeared in the February number of the MONTHLY was wrongly named because though it was simple and had to do with Hart's theorem, it was not a proof. The correspondence of great circle to pole is, of course, one to two. I naïvely assumed that the pairs of circles corresponding to given circles would fall into two distinct groups and that one could confine one's attention to one of them. Unfortunately, in many cases, the two are hopelessly twisted together. If any other reader of the MONTHLY beside my correspondent has read the article, I hereby offer him my apology.

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